NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE. BOTH UP IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THEIR AEGUMENTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS-MR. PLUNKET'S REPLY TO MR. PARNELL. LONDON, Aug. 24.—Mr. Parnell was loudly cheered House of Commons to-night, on rising to the debate on the address in reply to the resume the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said he believed that it the atry had been given three more weeks to consider the Home Rule hill, the Tories would not now be seen installe I on the Treasury bench. The Irish party had every reason to be satisfied with the present position A majority of the Liberal party had declared in favor of Irish autonomy. The Tories had only profited from temporary Liberal hesitation. After the present ent had exhibited themselves for a year or so spectacle for God and man in an attempt to govern Ireland, Liberal hesitation would vanish. The Irish had every reason to have patience. Theirs was the winning cause. If the Government speeches were tatended to exasperate Ireland, they would fail to have that effect. At the same time, there would be iderable difficulty with the rent question. He regretted that the Government had not appreciated the gravity of the occasion. The Royal Commission would be anable to report until the pinch of winter was over If the system of dual ownership was to be replaced by a system of single ownership, there would be a risk to the English taxpayer. He had only agreed to the adoption of the Land Purchase Act of 1885 because he then believed that a settlement of the National question would come concurrently and because the Conservative Government had sent to Ireland Lord Carnarvon, who was an avowed Home Ruler, Now the conditions were entirely changed Mr. Gladstone's purchase scheme would have sately

settled the laud question Every penny of the principal and interest could have been collected

through the customs and excise duties, and the

money would have been as safe as the Bank of Eng-

land. If the Government thought of solving the Irish

question without settling the land question, it would find that it had got hold of the wrong end of a thorny

stick. [Cheers.] The Government must reduce rents,

either at the expense of the landlords or at the

expense of the British taxpayer.

Mr. Parvell denounced the dishonesty of attempting to stimulate Irish industries by liberal doses of English public money, He said be Irish people bitterly refused to sell their National birthright for the mess ei pottage which the Government offered, [Parnellite cheers. The way to de clop the resources of Ireland was to allow the Irish to develop them themselves. [Cheers.] They did not want an influx of capital for there was plenty of that in Ireland. They wanted to be allowed to help themselves. [Conservative cheers and laughter. The Government allowed the Irish to build harbors, drain land and generally develop the resources of the country, when they gid not aflow the Irish to reap the profit. [Cheers.] The Irish party repudated the proposed fraud on the British taxpayer. Let the Government which obtained office by misrepresentation (he would not say lying) pursue their own way and establish a wholesale system of bribery and corruption. [Cheers

Mr. Parnell here read his amendment to the address and proceeded. He said that the judicial rents were too high. He accused the Government of encouraging landlords to evict by the wholesale, knowing that agrarian crime always follows evictions. Way tenants sumitting to moonlight raids refuse to give evidence! Because, taking Kerry as an example, the tenants knew that but for moonlight raids Lord Kenmare would not leave a roof over the heads of his tenants. The Irish would be patient, but the incitements held out by mudlords who tried to exact impossible rents would bear fruit and might produce exasperation. The fandlords would clamor for coercion and force the Government to adopt coercive measures. He believed that co-reion would come, and very severe coercion too, coercion that would not stop at criminals, but would attack political opponents. he might offer a suggestion he would urge that instead of fifteen years, and that there should be a revision of reats in accordance with prevailing prices. In cooclusion he said: "The Irish will never submit to a government not their own. [Irish eneers.] The question of an autono tous government will always be fixed in the Bearts of the Irish people." [Prolonged cheers |

were fixed in a period, and on the basis, of failing prices The tendency of the last eighteen months had been in direction of a decrease in the number of evictic s 1881, and its suscess largely depended upon the restorapres constitution upon him-elf by Mr. Paruell to high was an awful and terrible one. [Conservat ve

ensing the Government of having taken an unusual course in going so far outside of the speech from the when the Government thought it positie to use the acdresses as an opportunity for explaining its policy te youd the compass of the speech. He thought the Government should have reserved the main lines of their men ares until the measures thems-lives could be presented. But he was unwilling to complain of the action of the Government. He intimated that he would take no par in the division on Mr. Parnell's amendment because he expression of ombion on the policy which the Govern ment foreshadowed. Their policy, however, was open to remarks. It bore upon five different points-nam l the issue of royal commissions, questions of public works, land ourchase an inquier into land rents and the su set of local government. He believed that the Govern ment's pelicy was not a sober one, but was eminently

At this point Lord Ranfelph Churchill rose to a poin of order, utging that there was only Mr. Parnell's amen iment under discussion. Speaker Peel soncurred and reminded Mr. Glaustone that he could review to ment had been discosed of. Mr Gladstone appealed for strict enforcement of the rule. Lord Randolch Churchi aid he was willing to grant every indulgence, but he did not wish the debate to be unduly prolonged.

Mt. Gradstone described the policy of the Government as an absolute inversion of the policy of the late Govern ment. Instead of giving Ireland self-government the present Government proposed that England should gov ern Ireland to a greater extent than it old at the presen ime. The late Government had proposed that the rents and revenues of Ireland be taken as security for land purchase loans. He only hoped that the critics the condemned that security would be equally vigilar Soncerning the security now proposed. The Government he continued, evidently intended to adopt a large scheme of land purchase. Was the tenant he asked, to be treated upon the basi of the real rentable value at the property and the landbord upon the basis of the judicias real 1 Ard was the St-te to make up the difference He maintained that there was no power withit Parlia meet ever to carry into effect such a fatai proposition (theers.)

al been taunted with having become the leader He had been tarinted with having become the leader of the Iriah Nationalists, as if that was a charge against lim. But he was delighted at having any some or part whatever in becoming a leader of a follower, he did not care which, hi any movem at tending to make smooth the pa h of the people of Ireland and to encourage them to hove for a realisation of their just rights. [Cheers.]

Be leared the policy now announced would increase the difficulties which the late Government had striven to diminish, because that policy me ant the adjournment to fireland's hopes, because it offered Ireland what she did not want, and postponed as long as possible a consummation where alone would give rest and repose to Ireland. [Cheers.]

At. Glacatone denied Lord Hartington's assertion that the late Government scheme would throw the bur-

sections. He would be a clewer man who could prevent as extension of popular institutions from being used as a lever to obtain still further changes.

With reference to his leading the Parnellites Mr. Gasistone said: "It is not in the power of myself or my friends to answer for the state of Ireland, as long as a system is continued whereby the law is administered in England with an English spirit, in Scotland with a Scoten spirit, but in Ireland with an un-Irich spirit."

Mr. Sexton's appropriate.

Irich spirit."

Mr. Bexton's accordment relating to Belfast, it is hought, will be reached by Thursday.

The Unionists have issued a wanp scainst Mr. Paraell's amendment to the address. Mr. Chambertain will move the adjournment of the debate on the address tomorrow and on Thursday he will move a division.

Mr. Gudstone will start for Musten to-morrow on a two weeks' vacation. He has arranged to return, if scessary, at a moment's potice. wo weeks vacation. He has arranged to return, if eccessary, at a moment's notice. The Cabinet met to-day and spent two hours discuss-

ing the Irish question. After a long discussion of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, it was decided to oppose it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. WARNING THE TENANTRY OF THE EVICTIONS TO BE MADE NEXT WINTER.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.-Lord Mayor Sullivan presided to-day over the fortnightly meeting of the National League held here. In his address he declared that Irelaud was prepared to accept Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill as a settlement of the controversy with England. The Tories, however, declined to give the fuse to receive whatever good things the Tories might offer, short of Mr. Gladstone's proposed benefaction; but the Tories might as well know now as later the the people of Ireland would never be contented until they had a parliament of their own. In conclusion, the Mayor advised General Sir Redvers Buller, when he commander, at once to give his attention to the Kerry landlords, who, said Mr. Sullivan, are fast driving thei tenants to despair. The presence of Sir Redvers Buller

tenants to despair. The presence of Sir Redvers Builer might produce an apparent peace, but and a peace would be unreal and unlasting.

Mr. Harrington said it was the duty of the League to explain to the suffering tenants the true facts of the case and warn them of the troubles they must face in the coming winter. The League and its branches must sustain the tenants and must see that the land from which tenants are cast out be made a curse instead of a bleasing to new tenants; and the tenants themselves must not negotiate with landlords for the purchase of holdings until all evicted persons shall have been reinstanted.

Dr. Kenny, M. P., said that tenants must combine and not allow anybody to remain in their n.idst who had the baseness and folly to take land from which a tenant had been cyticed for nonpayment of admittedly impossible studiets. indicial routs.

It was announced that the receipts for the last fort-night amounted to £199, and that grauts of £188 had been made to evicted tenants.

AMERICAN AID FOR EVICTED TENANTS. DETROIT, Aug. 24 .- The following was sent rom here to- lay:

BELFAST, Aug. 24 .- A party of ruffians attacked a number of laborers from Queen's Island white the latter were returning from work this evening. The arrival of a large force of police and troops alone pre-vented a serious riot. The leaders of the mob were

PREPARING FOR TROOPS IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, Aug. 24.-The Curragh of Kildare.

e great plain in the heart of Klidare County, owned by the British Crown and used for military purposes, is the scene of unusual activity at present. The place is being out in readiness to receive five additional regiments of fantry and four additional regiments of cavalry. The resh troops are to be used in assisting in the work of evection in the coming winter. The suthorness expect hat the default in repts among the Irish peasantry this winter will be unasually great and that the present once in Ireland will, unless much strengthened, proventally inadequate to the work of protecting the interests of the landlords.

PLEDGED TO SUPPORT MR. PARNELL. There was a stirring time in Justice Kelly's There was a stirring time in Justice Kelly's court-room at Eighteenth-st, and Fourth-ave, last hight when James P. Farrell, president of the Home Rule Cinb, called the meeting of the Municipal Council of the Irish National League to order. There was a large body of oldegates present, mending these who were at the Chicar convention, Junes A. O'German gave an account of what happered at the convention and criticised the treatment the New-York delegates received by the committee of arrangements, of which Alexander Sulrivan was chairman. "The temporary chairman, Juliga Fitzgeraid, of Cincinnait," he said, "showed his partiality, and Huth McCaffrey, who was the opposition candidate for president of the League, showed cowardice in having withdrawn; otherwise he would have been elected."

in having withdrawn; otherwise he would have been electer."

Patrick Gleison said that 671 of the 700 votes cast for Mr. Fitzgerald represented \$23,000 less than the 244 votes which Huich McCadroy reacted. James H. Cassady said that Mr. Gleason outhfunct to open his mouth, for here used to come to the Munchail Council during an entire year because his favorite was not elected to the presidency of that bedy.

"New-York with its 143 detecates," said Thomas Keneally, "did not get hair the credit of Montana whose two representatives cast six votes." [Laughter, Patrick J. Loran, Jeremian B. Maroby, Elwari L. Carey and Joseph P. Ryar made specifies, after which reachings, proposed by John Delahunty, and adopted manufacturing stressed graftle attor at the result of the recent convention and piecig of the League to the support of Mr. Paruell and his party.

less in the city, their houses and possessions having been either submerged or destroyed. Many persons were amore. The flooded district had within its territory many of the food supply-stores, and all othose were swept away. The result will be aimed a father amount the homeless population. The rive will not fall sufficiently to per unit any attempts at repairing the brown absolute manual util November. Of the property known already to be destroy of the value was \$5,000,000. The British military operations are servously interfered with by the accident.

LONDON, Aug. 24.-The chessmatch between fackenzie and Burn has resulted in a draw, each player having won four games. The contest was terminated necause Mackenzie had to start for New-York.

ADVISED TO SUE FOR \$500,000.

Et Paso, Tex., Aug. 24 (Special) .- Mr. Cutting is around to El Paso to-day snaking hands and re siving congratulations of friends on his good luck in Cutting will proceed immediately to institute sui for his unlawful impresonment. Dantin, the Mexican Americans that if he was in Cutting's piace he would sue for \$500,000, and if the American Governmen sue for \$500,000, and if the American Government stood up to him be could get that amount. Daguerre, cutting's former partner in Et centinela, who made a sworn statement in court which was sent to Washington by Consul Bricham and placed on record there, testifying to Cutting's good character and for what cause he was arrested, has retracted this said sworn statement. It is said that be was forced into doing so by prominent Mexicans. Among them was Consul Escobar. They threat ned Daguerre, and said that if he did not retract, it would be so hot for him in Marco as to force him to leave.

MOUTHINGS OF CLEVALAND ANARCHISTS DUCTARING WAR TO THE KNIFE-AN ANARCHIST WITH A SATCHEL.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24 .- A meeting of the Cleveland group of Anarchieists was held list night to ake action on the conviction of the Chicago Aparchists about 100 persons were present and several speeches said the reigning class, and not the Anarchists, had de clared war, and war they should have to the knife The struggle would continue, he said, until the and dictation. Then all men would be equal. The speaker admired the Constitution, but said as now re garded it was not worth the paper on which it was writ Government had been outraged by the Chicago verdicts and the shameful manner in which the law hat been

and the shameful manner in which the law hat been perverted. Could they but know it, it was sufficetent to cause them to turn in their graves. Saam was lirnly of the opinion that the condemned men would not suffer death on the gallows, but should that prove the case it would not retard the American movement.

A committee of nine was appointed to visit Mayor Gardner and demand of him the right to use the public square for a mass-meeting of "working people" to protect against the conviction of the Chesko conspirators. The committee called upon Mayor Gardner to day and the refused to grant the use of the public square. He told the committee he would prevent such a meeting if were within his power to do so.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.-A dispatch from Indianapolia published here this morning, says: "A report is our riot in Chicago, a stranger entered Deluse's saloon in arink of whiskey, began questioning the proprietor about the condition of the laboring classes in Indianapolie. He was told that they were well satisfied and made no complaint. 'This is no place for me, then,' said the fellow. As the whiskey negan to take effect he grew fellow. As the whiskey negan to take effect he grew communicative, and, tapping a satural which he placed on the counter before him, and: 'Inere is something in there for capitalists.' As he started out of the place he remarked: 'You watch the papers and you'll near something from Chicaco in a few days.' Deluse supposed the man was a crank, but he spoke of the incident to a number of his castomers. The report reached 'Puil.' Rappapert, leader of the Socialists of this city, and he is trying to get Denuse to make adhlavit to what the stranger said, with a view to using it in a motion for a new trial for the Chicago Anarchists.'

A BRIDEGROOM DRUNK AT THE ALTAR. Sr. Louis, Aug. 24.-A telegram to The Post-Disputch from Chattanooga save that William Plummer, of Petersburg, Va., and Mrs. Virginia Edwards, of Now-

PRINCE ALEXANDER IN RUSSIA.

TAKEN BY HIS CAPTORS TO BESSARABIA INDICATIONS OF REVOLT AMONG THE BULGARIAN TROOPS - TWO NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERN-

LONDON, Aug. 24.-Dispatches from Bukh areat state that Prince Alexander has been landed at Reni a prisoner. The town is at the function of she rivers Pruth and Danube in Bessarabla. This is Rus-

sian territory.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says he has seen a Bukharest telegram which states that Prince Alexan-der has been landed in Russia, received by Russian Imperial authorities and declared to be a State prisoner.

The only news received from Darmstadt is that Prince visiting him at Sophia, passed Vartiza on Sunday and landed at Ninkopolis or Grahova on Monday, and was escorted thence to a place as yet unknown. It is stated troops at Jassy. Rumanis, resulting to the killing and

wounding of many on both sides. It is stated that the Prince of Oldenburg, a commander of Russian Guards, is Russia's candidate for the

The Deutsche Zeitung, of Berlin, says that Prince Alexander six weeks ago wrote to his father at Darinstadt that he was so underwined by Russian in-trigue that only a miracle could save him. An attempt was made to depose Alexander at Burghas about the middle of the summer, but the plot fatled. Prince Alexander's father has received no news rela tive to a rumor current on the Vienna bourse that Alex-

ander had committed suicide.
The electors of Bulgaria and Rumelia have been in vited by piacards to meet on Sunday, to elect a National Assembly. There is disunion in the Bulcarian Provisional Cabinet. Several of the members were named without being consulted, and the partisans of Alexander remase to act, MM. Kar weioff and Nicolaieff have been arrested and will be tried by a council of war. It is reported that the prisons at Sopha ami Rustchuk are full of Alex auder's adherents and that wholesale arrests continue Itis said that Russians are moving toward Rent.

taken arms in favor of Prince Alexander. A regiment of infaniry with band playing marched to the foreign onsulates to give notice of their adherence to Alexger. The officer commanding declared that the whole Bulgarian army was opposed to the deposition of Alexander and was prepared to light and die for him. The inhabitants frateruize with the troops. Large numbers of peasants are flocking to Philippopolis. The The adherents of the extled Prince include the soldiers in the Whidin, Nicopolis and Silistria garrisons Colonel Monidoroff, chief of the Rumelian militia, has offered to lead the troops to meet Prince Alexander, es-

Bulgaria with headquarters at Tirnova, the former cap ital of the country. This Government is in opposition to that of M. Karayeloff and in favor of Prince Alexander. M. Stambuloff has been made President of the Pirnova Government. He is one of the gentlemen whose names Karaveloff's Government to convince the people that

ail the prominent meet of the country supported the revolution. Simmunod, in concert with Colonel Montdoroil, as summoned the milital of Billiarit to service in the interest of Prince Alexander. He declares that the garrison at Sophia, which seems that the revolution is ready to surrender to any Government properly representing the deposet Prince, provided the sociliers are assured of amnesty.

Two thousand people, who openly favor the restoration of Prince Alexander, not yesterday in front of the Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis, the capital of Eastern Russian consulate in Paulip oponis in the capital of the revolution, the other as warmly exponding the cause of the Prince. It is feared that party conflicts of a serious mature will ensue. It is reported that serious disorders have already occurred in the interior of Bulcaria.

New-York with its 143 delegates," said Thomas eneally, "did not get haif the credit of Montana whose for representatives cast six votes." [Laughter,] Patrick J. Loran, Jeremian B. Maraby, Elwart L. Carey and Joseph P. Ryan made speeches, after which resonations, proposed by John Deishuntz, and adopted manimously, expressed graffication as the result of the gent convention and piedget the League to the support of Mr. Paraeli and his party.

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS HOMELESS.

MANDALAY, Aug. 24.—One of the emb ankments of the irrawaddy River burst in this city yesterday. The break was 300 yards in length and so rapid was the flow of water that in a few moments the whole district was flooded from four to twenty feet deep Engineers at once cut the dam south of the city to allow Engineers at once cut the dam south of the city to allow Engineers at once cut the dam south of the city to allow their barracks. This resument of eaching was departed to these advices one that country in the city after might all when the other troops retired to their barracks. This resument of eaching was departed to the city after might allow the other troops retired to their barracks. This resument of eaching was departed to the city after might allow the other troops retired to their barracks. This resument of eaching was departed to the city after might allow the other troops retired to their barracks. This resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the resument of eaching was departed to the city of the city to allow the city of city after medital when the other from redical to their paracies. This restingent, perfectly an feet the control of the revolutions, surrounded the palace about two hours after midment. Primes Alexander was full bed and the palace was closed. The tevolutionary leaders, with the assistance of soldiers, fored their way lote the building, went to the Primes's ante-charden in a rand had non-aroused. They obtainly made known to him the purpose of their initial in. He was taken competely magnetic of their trial of the state of the purpose of their trial of his self-control and treatment the utter nedpessures of his studenth to betterly reproach done captors for their treachers. What followed is still rather obserts. The revolutionists declare that Alexander sizued a formal abdication of the throne. Others, nowever, assert that he firmly declined to stan an abdication, and that in consequence of his refusal he was made a prisoner and confined in a remote prison, being told that he would be kept there until he compiled with the demands of the revolutionists, it is such that the Prime was removed from sopina under a strong cavalry escort ion: before daybreak. The people did not become nequanted with even the face of the coup d' dat until several hours after the Prince had been removed from the palace.

A LETTER FROM THE PRINCE. XPLAINING THE DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY RUS-SIAN INTRIGUES.

Burry Ang. 24 .- A letter from Prince A'exander, written at Sophia a few days before the coup d'etat has been received in this city. In the letter Alex

My position is becoming exceedingly difficult. The people are alarmed at the Servian armaments and the assure the people, who have been worked upon by Rus sian opposition, I requested Count Kalnoky three week ago to indues Servia to acree to resume diplomatic rela-tions with Bulgaria. Count Kalnoky consented, but Servia as not replied, and she has continued to fortify her frontier, leading us to expect a resumption of hostili ties. The Ministry have asked me to order an advance of the troops, which I have refused to do, knowing the seriousness of the first steps to such a case. On the other hand, the press attacks me on account of the aperefore, am auxious to be absolutely free with regard to Servia, in order that I may devote myself entirely to the Turkish question. The excitement is so great against the commission that an attack upon the dele

rates is probable.

"You see how I am beset with troubles. Nobody here wishes war. On the contrary, we would thank Heaven for a restoration of relations with Servia, so that a conflict might be avoided."

REOUISITION CASE OF DANIEL BROWN, ALBANY, Aug. 24.-Governor Hill v to-day granted the requisition made by the Governor of Penn with perjury. Governor Hill flads that the prisoner fles from Pennsylvania to Canada to avoid arrest for his crime and was induced to come into New-York State by addulent representations. The question arose, Had the prisoner been ki-mapped ! It so, under the statutes he was entitled to his discharge, but he came voluntar ily into the State, although he was misled in comma The rule in civil cases, thinks the Governor, does not apply to this, a criminal case, To the suggestion that the Dominion Government may require the prisoner's return Governor Hill says tha this proceeding is between New-York and a sister State, and the steps to be taken looking to a return must be by the Pederal Government. Private frauda between individuals are not subjects for international interven-tion. No offence was committed against the laws of Canada, nor were ner rights as a sovereign State in-

SHALL LONG BRANCH BE DIVIDED! LONG BRANCH, Aug. 24 (special).-The pecial election held for the purpose of allowing the property-owners here to decide by their votes whether the town shall be divided or not, will be held to-morro under the order granted by Judge Walling. The feeling over the question is bitter. The way the affairs of the town have been conducted has been the source of con stant complaints from the cottagers and hotel guests. In no previous year of the history of the Branch has Ocean ave., its magnificent ocean drive, been in such a wretched state during the suure summer. The avenues of the ed state during the entire summer. The avenues of the town have been imperfectly watered ann there have been complaints about the insufficient police force. It is expected that the election to-morrow will result in favor of the proposed division of the town by a heavy majority. Mayor ricisies has secured a writ of certiorait, carrying the question of the lexality of the law under winen the proposed division is to be made into the State Supreme Court. It is claimed by the Mayor that the law is enconstitutional. If the Supreme Court uphoids the law the town will be divided at once.

SPREAD OF THE CAR STRIKE. THE BELT LINE SECURELY TIED UP. NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION ON THE

PRESIDENT THOMPSON'S ULTIMATUM-FEARS OF TROUBLE 10-DAY IF ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO RUN CARS-THE MEN ON MANY

BROADWAY ROAD.

ROADS RESILESS.
South and West sts. were added to Broadway vesterday in freedom from street oars and were in the full and andisputed possession of the truck-drivers.

The employes of the Best Line had determined the night before to tie up that road and they carried out their determination. Whether the trouble will stop at these two lines or will extend indefinitely until all the liacs in this city and Brooklyn are tied up is a matter of grave doubt The men on other lines are dissatisfied, notably so on the Sixth Avenue Line, where, besides having the same grievances as the men on other lines, the employes are all required to take an ironelad oath that they do not and will not have any connection with any labor organization. The men on "Jake" Sharp's lines also have many complaints to make. In fact, the only road in the city against which there have been no mura urings is the Second Avenue. In Brooklyn, too, there is the same impatience and it is only with the greatest effort that th their cars. Whether the discipline of District Assembly No. 75 is strong enough to restrain toese men and make them content themselves in muttering for awhile or whether they will break bounds and follow the example set by the Broadway men, it is impossible as yet to tell. The Executive Board are anxious to keep the trouble from spreading any further at present and are hopeful of their ability to

A greater danger which threatens' the success of the strike is the unruly temper of the men They are beginning to show an ugly disposition, and a non-union man who attempts to reach either of the stables against which strikes have been declared is more than likely to receive a severe beating at the nands of the pickets which surround the stable, in case his purpose is suspected. Numerous cases have been reported to the police already and more arrests have been made of strikers during the past two days than in the whole time of the Third Avenue strike. Five prisoners were taken to the Forty-seventh Street Station yesterday. They were Charles M. Syms, a striker, and Alexander H. Alcott, a painter, who were fighting in the street near the Seventh Avenue stable; Daniel Dougherry, a Belt Line striker, charged with disorderly conduct, and Martin Collins and Maurice Keefe. Broadway men, arrested on the same charge.

Captain Kiliilea returned home yesterday morning as soon as he heard of the strike and took charge of his precinct lumselt. In the evening Inspector Dilks was in charge assisted by Captain Garland and a big contingent from the reserves of the various precincts The police succeeded in avoiding any serious collisions with the strikers, but the fear is generally expressed from a knowledge of the present feeling of the men that if there is any attempt made to-day to run cars on either the Broadway or the Belt lines it will be resisted and a collis on will occur. Captain Killiea expressed the opinion that if an attempt was made to run ears on boto the Belt Line and Broadway road it could be done but it would take the entire police force to accomplish the feat safely, Early yesterday morning the strikers began to

congregate about the stables of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company at Fiftieth-st, and Seventhave. Inspector Dilks and Captain Sarland were on hand with plenty of policemen and kept comparative order. Pickets of the strikers had been placed on the gorn ra for two blooks, and any one who tooked at all as if he was seeking work was closely questioned, and if that was his errand he was dealt with without mercy. There were numerous scrimmages of this kind throughout the day, and they naturally attracted a crow, 3 small boys from the neighboring tenement houses, who enjoyed the fun immensely. It was the regular pay-day on the Broadway Line and the paving-off of the men began at 9:30 a. m. The police arranged the strikers in a long row which stretched far down Seventh-ave. Each man was admitted to the casqier's window separately. Master Workman Graham and Messrs. Hamilton and Bost were on hand to help keep the peace, and during the tour hours through which the work of paying-of was kept up there was no trouble Superinten lent Newell joined Master Workman Graham and the members Executive Board about I o'clock and they went into the superintendent's office and spent more than an hour to e her. They went over the entire trouble in a friendly way, though Mr Newell stated before the conference that he had no authority to make any terms. When the Executive Board left the stables it was with the understanding that they were to meet President Thompson at 4 o'clock.

At that hour the Board came back and were shown to the directors' room, where they found President Thompson, Treasurer Ryan and Superintendent Newell. The board went over the whole ground again, examined the time-table thoroughly and tried to explain to Mr. Thompson just why it was impossible for the men to make the six trips inside of twelve hours on any day except Sanday, when the road is clear. After taiking the matter over for fully two hours Mr. Thompson presented as his ultimatum that the men should go to work under the new time-table and give "it a trial for a few cays, and then if it was ound impossible to do the six trips in twelve hours e would consider a change or would make som arrangement by which the mon could be paid

overtime. This, he asserted, was all that he would do. The men had been paid off and discharged, and while he would be giad to have them come back he was determined to run under the new time-table, and if they did not choose to go to work under it he would get other men that would. He intended to run cars to-day either with the old men or with new ones, and the strikers would interfere with them at their peril, The Executive Board left the conference saying that they would submit the ultimatum of Mr. Thompson to the strikers at once and would return with their answer at 7 o'clock. When they left the stables they jooked discourage I and did not express themselves as hopeful of a speedy settlement of the strike. They went at once to the meeting hall at Fiftieth-st, and Ninth-ave., and submitted the proposition to the men.

When the proposition of Mr. Thompson was submitted to the meeting there was a long de ate over it. come of the men were in favor of the plan and thought that it would do no harm to try the new time table for a few days as proposed, but when the matter was put to a vote the meeting was found to be largely in favor of holding out for the old time table. When this decision was nebed the Executive Board again went to the stables and saw President Thompson. They told him of the lecision of the men and after some little talk went away again. They say that they will use all their influence to prevent any further tie-ups until taose now ou hand are ended. They regard the Broadway tie-up as a test case and if they succeed here will try to force all ther roads to keep the February agreement. To a TRIBUNE REPORTER Mr. Thompson said:

"I observe that THE TRIBUNE said this morning elitorially that this strike is justifiable. I beg leave to differ with it. There is no purpose on the part of the company to of press its employes or to make them work any longer than previous agreements call for. It is a question simply of the management of the business. The company is willing to pay for any extra time that may be in

" You sill start your cars then to-morrow !" "We shall start as many of them as we can. We have advertised for help and have already received a large number of applications. I do not suppose that we can into full operation immediately, but we will do our best. In the meantime I have still hope nothing against the men and those of the employes who uch action. If they wait until we have been able to get along without them, they will have to wait much

"Do you expect to get any of your new men from " We shall get them wherever we can and if good mer are to be obtained in Philadelphia we shall be quite

"What effect will the failure to run your cars have or " That is a ques ion which I know nothing about and

I prefer to leave it outrely to the lawyers."

Superlatendent Wilson, of the Eigith Avenue Rail-

road, said that he did not think there was any dissatis-faction among the employes of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines. There have been no changes, he said, in the schedules since the general strike in June, except will continue until the middle of September, when the

usual number of cars will again be placed to service. Superintendent Curtis, of the Sixth Avenue line, sale that road. The company had done what was in its power, as business would permit, to meet all just de-mands and no conflict had arisen with the employes. Sharp's Twenty-third Street and Bleecker Street line ntended joining the strike to-day, but the superintend ent discredited it. Inquiry among the employes con-firmed this statement. On the Second, Third, and Fourth

Avenue lines everything was quiet during the day. Receiver John O'Brien said vesterday that he could no say how far the interests of the public in the Broadway railroad as represented by him would be affected by the due he would be better able to say. The operating com-pan; had not as yet made any representations to him or the subject but it might say that it should not be forced to pay for a use of the road when it was prevented by a strike from using it. In that case he would consult the Attorney-General and act upon his advice.

wits ends to attend to the 2,200 norses in the stable stable and do that work last night. The matter was to be kept a secret, but it leaked out and a large number of the strikers gathered around the Sixthave, entrance of the stable to keep the Italians from going in. Captain Killilea stationed Sergeant Carpen ter, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, at Sixth-ave, and Fiftieth-str. with a squad of twenty-five men. The Italians did not arrive, however, up to ment, and by that time the strikers had nearly all are gone away. From the temper of the men last night on both the Broadway and Belt lines a collision with the police would seem almost unavoidable if the companies start out cars this morainc.

All sorts of rumors were fiving around among the strikers last night. One was that the men on the Third Avenue line nad decided to sie up that road at 3:58 a. m At the company's office the rumor was laughed satisfied with their lot. The conductors and drivers was there was any truth in the rumor.

The strike among the employes of the Belt Line went into effect at 4:25 a. m. and no cars were run during the day. The men decided to strike at a late hour on Monday night at a meeting in F.ynn's Hall, Sixty-lifth-st, and Tenth-ave., and held a protracted session lasting until 3 the Kuights of Labor and number about 575. Nearly all

to fill the vacancies at \$2 a day. Some of the menalso say that the new time-table that wentinto effect three weeks ago often caused the
men to work from thirteen to filteen
hours aday. The trippers were cut down from twentythree to diffeen. Four of the much-rs were discharged,
and that made it breessary for the drivers to act
as hostlers in some los-ances. The hostlers,
under the previous agreement, were required to take charge of sixteen horses,
but by the new condition of affairs they have to take
charge of eithreen or twenty. Even before the hi chers
were discharged they had to work all day and late at
night. The men also say that they were allowed only
twenty-five minutes for dinner, instead of an hour, according to the original agreement.

A committee called on the officials of the commany to
ask for immediate reduces for their grievances, but they
were referred to President Scribber, who is at Cold
Spring. They called yesterday at 3:30 p. m. on YerPreshent Wyman, but no satisfactory results were
brought about, Mr. Wyman said to a Trintune reporter;
"They asked me when Mr. Scribber would return we shall enough to return and if they
do not return at that time, we shall pay them off and
discharge them. If any want to come back after that
time, we shall consider their claims as midviduals, not
as an organization."
"Yey don't you rin ears!"

"The Broadway Line runs through the civilized part
of the city, and it won't do for us to run any cars through
of the city, and it won't do for us to run any cars through

time, we shall consider their claims as individuals, not as an arganization."

"Why don't you run ears!"

"The Broadway Line runs through the civilized part of the city, and it won't do for us to run any cars through the uncivilized partso-day."

If a car is run to-day the police expect a lively time, as the strikers are apparently in an ugly mool. They were generally quiet yesterday, and four arrests were made. Daniel bougherty, one of the strikers, was arrested for making a disturbined and was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station. No regular meetings were held auring the day, but a largely attented meeting took place in the evening at Neuman's Hall, between Frity-third and Prty-fourth-sts, Ninn-ave. It was announced there that President Scribner would be at the stables this morning at 9 o'clock to meet a committee of men, and a committee was appointed to see him.

Superintendent Barnett, of the Forty-second Street and Boulevard line, did not think there was any probability of a tie-up on his line. There is some trouble among the trippers on the line, but it is thought that this will be adjusted satisfactorily. A meeting of the employes was held first hight in a hall in Ninth-ave., near Fortietliest, when the advisability of a tie-up was discussed. No decision was reached and the meeting adjourned until to-night.

PLUMBERS STRIKE AND REPURN TO WORK. The resolutions adopted by the Master Plumbers' A sociation threatening a general lockout in the case of a strike against any member of their organization were accepted by the Journeymen Plumbers' Union as a challenge, and yesterday the Executive Committee ordered a strike in eight shops. About 350 men were ordered out by Walking Delegate Farred, but 300 of them returned to work when their employers agreed not to engage in the lock-out proposed by the hoss plumbers and to observe the apprenticeship system proposed by the journeymen. Between 600 and 700 journeymen plumbers attended a meeting in Crarendon Hatt last night, at which the action of the Executive Coomitte was approved. After three hours' deliberation it was decided not to order any farther strikes until September 1. lumbers' A-sociation threatening a general lockout in

CLOTHING CUFTERS STRIKE.

The clothing cutters have ordered a strike in the shop of August Brothers, No. 512 Broadway. Tols is in consequence of the refusal of the Clothing Manu-Association to accede to their demands, Secre

letter of August 17, 1886.

Immediately on the receipt of this letter it was resolved by the union to order the strike in the shop of August Brothers as a beginning of the light. Secretary Gless and : "We are prepared for a long fight. This strike will possibly lead to a lockout in the shops of all the Association manufacturers. This will turn out about one-half of our members, or 1,000 men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- A dispatch from Milwankee says: "A new phase of the brewers' boyce t pany served a notice on Gambriana Assembly, Knights of Labor, that unless the boycott declared against the

BOYCOTTED BREWEGIE STRIKE BACK.

prewery was ordered off before Friday next, the company would discharge every Knight of Labor in its employ. The boycott began some weeks ago against Best's, Faik's, Getteiman's and Miller's broweries. Little atention was paid to the borcott at first. As the brewers employs about 500 or 600 men, and its lead will be followed by other boycotted firms, it is quite likely the 1,000 or more men will be looking for employment of Friday night unless the Knights of Labor back down. The brewering are in good shape to carry out their threats, as the Central Labor Union has denounced the boycott as unjust.

PRICE THREE CENTS. MR. BLAINE AT LAKE SEBAGO

THE ADMINISTRATION ARRAIGNED. SECRETARY BAYARD'S PATIENT ENDUR-ANCE OF CANADIAN OUTRAGE.

INSOLENCE AND BRAVADO TOWARD MEXICO-TES LABOR QUESTION-THE BENEFITS OF A PRO-TECTIVE TARIFF-THE "THIRD"

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LAKE SEBAGO, Ma., Aug. 24.-Mr. Blaine's firet speech in the Maine campaign was delivered here to-day to an audience numbering about 7,000 people. As the village has a population of less than 300, those present came from long distances, many in carriages driving twenty miles and the others coming by trains. For attendance and enthusiasm remarkable ever had in Maine. When Mr. Blaine arrived on the ground, accompanied with General Gibson of Ohio, Congressman Reed, Colonel Dow, a son of General Neal Dow; Messrs. Dwer, Barker and others, there was great cheering, and as much interest was shown in him as during the Presidential canvass of two years ago. The people were assembled in a grove, and Mr. Blaine addressed them from a platform in the open air. In order to escape misrepresentation, he took the unusual precaution to read his speech, which was listened to with close attention. He was frequently interrupted with applause, particularly when speaking to the laboring men, and in the course of his caustic 16fisheries question. As there were a good many persons from Portland present who were directly interested in this question, they were loud in there approval of what Mr. Biaine said. His reference to Mr. Bayard's insolence toward Mexico evoked equal applause, and was a pretty fair indication of the feeling on that question.

Congressman Reed followed Mr. Blaine in a short speech in which he remarked that Mr. Blaine was very conservative in what he hal said, and that the Administration's fisheries policy was so out-rageous as to call forth the hearty indignation of the people of Maine. Mr. Reed pithily reviewed the failure of the Democrats to redeem their promises, and then gave way to General Gibson, of Onio. In the course of his interesting address he said that had Mr. Blaine been elected the country would not have been humiliated by the failure of the Government to protect its fishermen or citizens in their rights, and that it would have been accomplished without war. This reference to Mr. Blaine elicited tremendous cheering, which was followed later by three cheers and a "tiger" for Blaine, and like cheering for Congressman Reed, in whose district the meeting was held. At the close the people crowded about Mr. Blaine, who held an impromptu

Mr. Blaine speaks to-morrow at South Berwick, spending to-night at Portland. The meeting to-day furnished the best evidence that Mr. Blaine is as

By order of the President.

Mr. Harris then sent word to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station that the strike had taken place, and a detachment of thirty period by the strike and taken place, and a detachment of thirty have been in readiness it was increased to eighty, under Fortenth and Walson of the Thirty-field. The strikers becam to gather around the stables about 7 o'clock. As a rule they were orderly, but if a creen hand appeared and taken about applying for a place is soon started for a more consential place.

Superintendent Harris said, giving the company's view of the strike. The most strucy compliant. We notice out in the strike superintendent of the their dime that they have structed for a more consential place.

Superintendent Harris said, giving the company's view of the strike. The most strucy compliant. We notice out in the structure of the strike in the first time that they have structed for a more consential to the company and the stable of the strike in the strike they stated to complet the Dry Dock Lines to come to term we proposed the party stable to public an only odicial notice of grievaness we have had was a somewhat perfunctory task to opposing antissus in the carpenters' wages. But these reductions have nothing to do only odicial notice of grievaness we have had was at the desired of the strike in the sortice in the carpenters' wages. But these reductions have nothing to do only odicial notice of grievaness we have had was at the party freesity heatalled may have free opportunities of the order the structure of the structure is the structure of the structure of the structure is to do only odicial notice of grievaness we have had was at the party of the structure of the structure

jubbe opinion to be discontinued and a settlement effected by entering "neither party" on the Feople's locket ! Or, on the other hand, do the American people net now begin to see with clearer vision the sims ntentions, the met. ods and the measures of each party. and are they waking to a new and more earnest str over policies that are irreconcilable, over measures trust are inherently and inevitably in conflict ! Let us inquire of tuese things in a spirit of cander !

THE TARRES POLICY

It is in the first place especially worthy of observation that in the bistory of industrial questions no party in time of peace has ever been more united in support of a policy toan is too Republican in support of a protective tariff to-day. At the late session of Congress a measure known as the Morrison Tariff oill, designed to first weaken and untimately destroy the protective poney, was resisted by so compact an organization of the ite publican members that a single vote from New-York proke the absolute unanimity of the party. And this gans of Rejublican opinion to New-York and Minnes da declare that these exceptional voices were adverse to the wishes of a large majority of those who elected the dis senting members.

On the other hand, the vast majority of the Dem members supported the free trade side of the question; but a small advority, uniting with the Republicans, found themselves able to defeat the measure. There ipon the Democratic papers quite generally throughout the rou. try denounces the recusants as unfaith ul to the reed of their party, and the journal in New-York which is said to reflect the views of the National Administration gave formal notice to all Democrats, North and South, who lean toward the policy of protection, that they must revise toer opulons or leave the party, because with their views they can find no sympathy in Democratic ranks and ne standing room on Democratic platforms.

These leading facts indicate that the policy of Protec

no longer by section i preference—but has become gen-eral and National—affording a distinct, weil-marked line or division between the Republican and Democratic paries. I do not recall these facts as pre, aratory to at analytic discussion of the protective system, but with the view of applying them to certain surrent movements and current events.

The no-thity of the Democratic party to protection has entatled upon the country a vast loss, and has in many ways obstructed the progress and development of certain sections. Since the financial paule of 1873 and the contemporaneous solianication of the Scuttern vote, the Democratic party has, with the exception of a single Congress, neid control of the House of hepresentatives. The power to originate revenue bilis has been excu sively in their hands and they have used it to the contusion and detriment, in many instances to the destruction, of new enter; rises throughout the Union. Confidence once staken is hard to restore and the schenes of improvement which have been abandoned within the improvement which have seen an animonet with the past ten happiness in many communities which have felt tue discouraging influence of dult times.

The Democratic party is constantly using the comparative duiness in business, which their own course in congress for twelve ye. rs has largely developed, as an organism against the policy of protection. But it is worth while to compare the condition of the country in tale year of grace with its condition the year before the Republicans seed eded in enacting their first protective taril. In the more States which still do the larger amount of manufacturing for the country, and which and it no riy all a quarter of a century ago, it is inter esting and instructive to compare their financial of 1886. The tates referred to are the six of New-England, with New York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. In 1861 the country presented a condition brought about by nearly an entire generation of free to and the aggregate amount which the people